

# CARDIOLOGY UPDATE

Reviews for Physicians

1983 Edition

Elliot Rapaport, M.D.

*Editor-in-Chief*

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## **Reviews for Physicians**

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*Editor-in-Chief*

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## PREFACE

CARDIOLOGY UPDATE 1983 is the third in a series designed to present topics of current interest in Cardiology. These reviews are written in a manner to stimulate not only the interest of the cardiologist and cardiovascular surgeon but also internists, pediatricians, cardiology trainees, housestaff, and students. The articles are not intended to present the authors' own recent research work but rather to review the state-of-the-art as of 1983. The authors are outstanding authorities who have made many major contributions in their field.

CARDIOLOGY UPDATE 1983 compliments the previous volumes published in 1979 and 1981 and covers subjects not dealt with in-depth in these earlier editions. The 1983 volume goes into detail on the new procedure of coronary angioplasty, covers the area of arteriographic assessment of coronary disease, introduces the interesting area of intra-operative evaluation of coronary obstructions, reassesses exercise stress testing, deals with recent advances in diagnosis and management of peripheral vascular disease, presents the role of surgery in acute ischemic states, reviews the always fascinating topic of hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, looks at newer aspects of sinus node disease and bundle branch block, updates the present status of the antiarrhythmic drug, bretylium, covers a number of important areas in the field of hypertension including the problem of management in the very young and the

The Editors, once again, wish to invite your comments and criticisms. We would especially be indebted for your suggestions for topics that would be of interest for future volumes.

Elliot Rapaport, M.D.

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# CONTENTS

|              |    |
|--------------|----|
| Preface      | ix |
| Contributors | xi |

## CORONARY ANGIOPLASTY 1

Richard K. Myler, M.D., Andreas R. Gruentzig, M.D.,  
and Simon H. Stertzer, M.D.

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| History                           | 1  |
| Technique and Technology          | 5  |
| Clinical Findings                 | 18 |
| Clinical and Anatomic Indications | 24 |
| Discussion                        | 27 |
| The Future                        | 59 |

## ARTERIOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF CORONARY DISEASE: ADVANTAGES, LIMITATIONS, AND CLINICAL USES OF A COMPUTER-ASSISTED METHOD 67

B. Greg Brown, M.D., Ph.D., Robert B. Petersen, Ph.D.,  
Cynthia D. Pierce, B.S., Edward L. Bolson, M.S.C.S., and  
Harold T. Dodge, M.D.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Clinical Objectives of Arteriography              | 68 |
| Technical Aspects of Arteriographic Image Quality | 70 |
| Consideration of Pathophysiologic Mechanisms      | 71 |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Current Clinical Analysis of Arteriographic Information   | 71         |
| Quantitative Analysis of Arteriographic Information   | 74         |
| Clinical Investigation Using Computer-assisted Angiometry   | 82         |
| <b>INTRAOPERATIVE EVALUATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CORONARY OBSTRUCTIONS</b>  | <b>99</b>  |
| Creighton B. Wright, M.D., Charles L. Eastham, B.A.,<br>Donald B. Doty, M.D., Loren F. Hiratzka, M.D.,<br>Carl W. White, M.D., and Melvin L. Marcus, M.D. |            |
| Clinical Evaluation of the Physiologic Significance of Coronary Obstructions  | 100        |
| A Doppler System for Studying Coronary Blood Flow Velocity in Patients  | 102        |
| Studies of Phasic Coronary Blood Flow Velocity and Coronary Reactive Hyperemia in Humans  | 106        |
| Studies in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease  | 109        |
| Limitations   | 114        |
| Goals   | 115        |
| <b>REASSESSMENT OF EXERCISE STRESS TESTING</b>  | <b>119</b> |
| L. Thomas Sheffield, M.D.   |            |
| Changing Concepts   | 119        |
| Methods of Exercise Stress Testing  | 125        |
| Interpretation of Exercise Test Results   | 131        |
| Recommended Exercise Test Protocol  | 138        |
| <b>RECENT ADVANCES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL AND VENOUS DISORDERS</b>   | <b>151</b> |
| John P. Harris, M.D., Neil D. Rudo, Ph.D., M.D.,<br>James S.T. Yao, M.D., Ph.D., and John J. Bergan, M.D.   |            |
| Occlusive Arterial Disease  | 151        |
| Aneurysmal Arterial Disease   | 156        |
| Embolization  | 157        |
| Venous Disorders  | 158        |
| Extracranial Cerebrovascular Disease  | 160        |
| Conclusions   | 161        |
| <b>THE ROLE OF SURGERY IN ACUTE ISCHEMIC STATES</b>   | <b>163</b> |
| Mark S. Hochberg, M.D., and Willard M. Daggett, M.D.  |            |
| Acute Unstable Angina   | 164        |
| Acute Infarction  | 166        |
| Cardiogenic Shock   | 167        |
| Postinfarction Ventricular Septal Defects   | 168        |
| Mitral Valve Incompetence Secondary to Acute Ischemia   | 170        |
| <b>HYPERTROPHIC OBSTRUCTIVE CARDIOMYOPATHY</b>  | <b>175</b> |
| Pravin M. Shah, M.D.  |            |
| Pathology   | 175        |
| Pathophysiology   | 177        |
| Etiology  | 178        |
| Natural History   | 179        |
| Clinical Features   | 180        |
| Laboratory Diagnosis  | 185        |
| Management  | 189        |

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| <b>CURRENT DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC MANEUVERS<br/>IN PATIENTS WITH SINUS NODE DISEASE</b>  | <b>19</b>      |
| Harold C. Strauss, M.D., C.M., Thomas L. Wenger, M.D.,<br>Charles R. Kerr, M.D., Augustus O. Grant, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D.,<br>and Melvin M. Scheinman, M.D.                       |                |
| Noninvasive Evaluation   | 194            |
| Invasive Electrophysiologic Evaluation   | 196            |
| Evaluation of Carotid Sinus Hypersensitivity   | 208            |
| Clinical Use of Provocative Tests  | 209            |
| Treatment  | 211            |
| Summary  | 212            |
| <br><b>BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK: ANATOMIC, ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIC,<br/>AND CLINICAL CORRELATES</b>  | <br><b>219</b> |
| Robert W. Peters, M.D., Melvin M. Scheinman, M.D.,<br>Mary Jane Sauvé, R.N., M.S., Katherine Williams, B.S.,<br>Jawahar Desai, M.D., Joseph Abbott, M.D., and John Cogan, M.D. |                |
| Anatomy  | 219            |
| Histopathology   | 220            |
| Electrocardiographic Diagnosis of Bundle Branch Block  | 221            |
| Fascicular Blocks  | 223            |
| Electrophysiology of the Atrioventricular Conduction System  | 224            |
| Bundle Branch Block and Acute Myocardial Infarction  | 227            |
| Chronic Bundle Branch Block  | 231            |
| Summary  | 236            |
| <br><b>BRETYLIUM: AN UPDATE ON PHARMACOKINETIC STUDIES<br/>AND CLINICAL USES</b>   | <br><b>241</b> |
| Jeffrey L. Anderson, M.D.  |                |
| Hemodynamic Effects  | 242            |
| Electrophysiologic Effects   | 243            |
| Kinetics of Antifibrillatory Effects: Correlation with Myocardial Drug   | 244            |
| Pharmacokinetics of Bretylium in Humans  | 246            |
| Dosage and Administration  | 252            |
| Adverse Effects and Contraindications  | 254            |
| Clinical Results and Recommended Uses  | 255            |
| Related Antiarrhythmic Drugs   | 259            |
| <br><b>NONPHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION</b>  | <br><b>265</b> |
| Norman M. Kaplan, M.D.   |                |
| The Rationale for Nonpharmacologic Therapy   | 266            |
| Caloric Restriction  | 269            |
| Dietary Sodium Restriction   | 270            |
| Relaxation Therapy   | 275            |
| Exercise   | 277            |
| Alcohol  | 278            |
| Surgical Procedures  | 278            |
| The Problem of Compliance  | 279            |
| Summary  | 279            |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <b>SALT AND HYPERTENSION</b>   | <b>285</b> |
| Harriet P. Dustan, M.D.  |            |
| Epidemiologic Studies  | 286        |
| Salt and Human Hypertension  | 289        |
| Salt Loading in Normotension   | 293        |
| Salt and Experimental Models of Hypertension   | 295        |
| Mechanisms of Salt-dependent Hypertension  | 298        |
| <b>TREATMENT OF SYSTOLIC HYPERTENSION IN THE ELDERLY</b>                             | <b>307</b> |
| Ray W. Gifford, Jr., M.D.  |            |
| Definitions  | 307        |
| Prevalence of Hypertension in the Elderly  | 308        |
| Is It Normal for Blood Pressure to Increase with Age?                                | 309        |
| Prognosis  | 309        |
| Pathophysiology  | 310        |
| Management   | 313        |
| Summary  | 319        |
| <b>THE EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HYPERTENSION<br/>IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS</b> | <b>323</b> |
| Sherry R. Winternitz, M.D., and Suzanne Oparil, M.D.                                 |            |
| Definition of the Problem  | 323        |
| When and How to Measure Blood Pressure in Children                                   | 324        |
| The Diagnostic Evaluation of the Hypertensive Child                                  | 325        |
| Guidelines for Treatment of "Essential" Hypertension                                 | 331        |
| Summary and Conclusions  | 337        |
| <b>CONTRAST ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY</b>   | <b>339</b> |
| Richard S. Meltzer, M.D., and Jos Roelandt, M.D.                                     |            |
| Clinical Applications of Contrast Echocardiography                                   | 341        |
| Future Possibilities   | 347        |
| Conclusions  | 348        |
| <b>Index</b>   | <b>353</b> |

# CORONARY ANGIOPLASTY

Richard K. Myler, M.D.

Andreas R. Gruentzig, M.D. and

Simon H. Stertzer, M.D.

## HISTORY

Interventional angiocardiology had its inception in Eberswald, Germany, in 1929, when Forssman,<sup>27</sup> looking for "a safer approach for intracardiac drug injection," placed a catheter from his basilic vein into his right atrium. Although this experiment met with consideration skepticism by the medical community, the era of invasive cardiology had begun.

Since then, the cardiovascular catheter has been primarily a diagnostic tool, although interest in its use as a therapeutic agent has continued. Catheters have been used to create intra-atrial communications in transposition of the great vessels,<sup>90</sup> to close patent ductus arteriosus<sup>85,93</sup> and certain atrial septal defects,<sup>67</sup> to interrupt inferior vena caval return in patients with recurrent pulmonary embolic disease,<sup>77</sup> and to treat atrioventricular block with a variety of ingenious pacemaker devices.

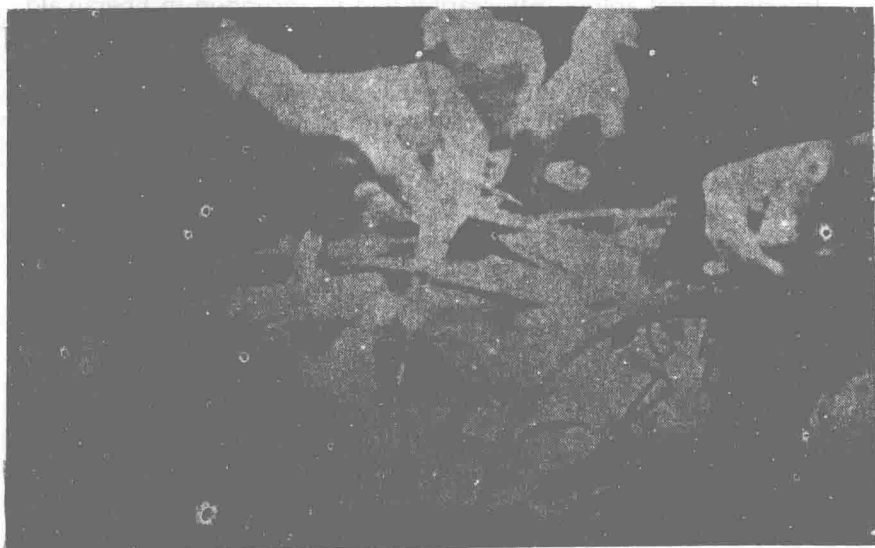
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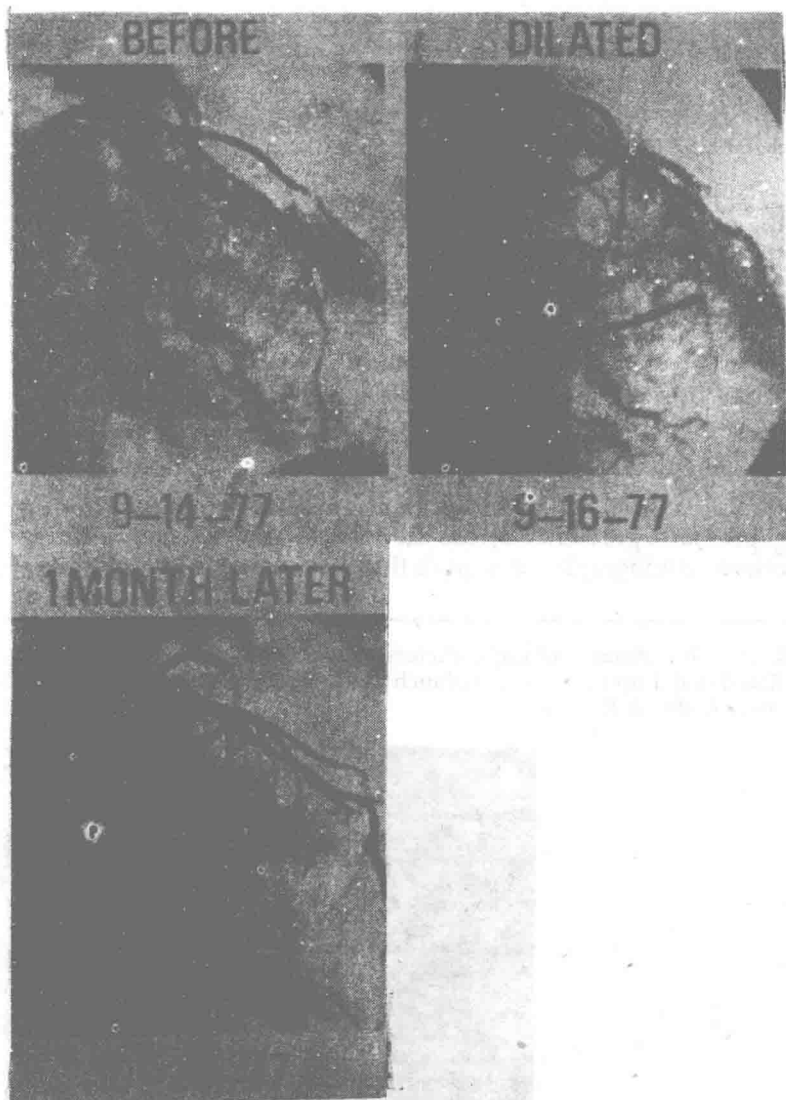
| <u>Investigator</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Year Initiated</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Dotter & Judkins    | U.S.A.         | 1964                  |
| Zeitler             | Germany        | 1967                  |
| Grüntzig            | Switzerland    | 1974                  |

**FIGURE 1.** History of peripheral transluminal angioplasty.

A particularly imaginative therapeutic catheter application was introduced by Dotter and Judkins<sup>22</sup> in 1964 to improve blood flow in peripheral arteries with arteriosclerotic obstructive disease. They used a coaxial catheter system and called the method transluminal angioplasty.<sup>21-24</sup> After their pioneering efforts, many European investigators, in particular Zeitler<sup>116-119</sup> and Porstmann,<sup>111</sup> applied the Dotter technique and gathered extensive data in a large number of patients. Gruentzig<sup>30,32,33</sup> altered the Dotter multiple-catheter system and developed a double-lumen catheter that had, at its distal end, a distensible balloon with a fixed outer diameter when inflated. The catheter allowed a smaller puncture site and permitted circumferential pressure on the arteriosclerotic plaque. Used in the iliac and femoral-popliteal arteries, the Gruentzig angioplasty catheter achieved an initial patency rate of 86% and a 3 year cumulative patency rate of 73%<sup>35</sup> (Figure 1).

**FIGURE 2.** Intraoperative view of the first human coronary angioplasty, performed in San Francisco, May 1977, Gruentzig, Myler, Hanna, and Crew.





**FIGURE 3.** First percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, performed in catheterization laboratory. Zurich, September 1977, by Gruentzig.

In 1976 Gruentzig miniaturized his peripheral angioplasty catheter system to perform coronary angioplasty, initially in a canine model and later in human cadaver experiments.<sup>31,38-40</sup> Then, Gruentzig, Myler, Hanna and Turina<sup>41</sup> performed the first intraoperative coronary angioplasties to examine this technique critically in living human atherosclerosis and to determine if distal embolic debris would be produced. In downstream



|                                |   |        |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|
| Grüntzig<br>(Zürich)           | —Animal Experiments<br>with Dog Ligature Stenosis | 1976   |
|                                | Cadaver Studies                                   | 1976   |
| (Zurich, S.F.)                 | —During CABG                                      | 1977   |
| <b>Initial PTCA Procedures</b> |   |        |
| Grüntzig                       | —Zürich   | — 9/77 |
| Grüntzig & Kaltenbach          | —Frankfurt  | —11/77 |
| Myler                          | —San Francisco                                    | — 3/78 |
| Stertzer                       | —NYC  | — 3/78 |

**FIGURE 4.** History of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. CABG—coronary artery bypass grafting.

Millipore filters designed to collect effluent after intraoperative coronary angioplasty, embolic debris was never noted (Figure 2).

There followed a period of "probing" human coronary arteries, recording pressure gradients across stenotic lesions, and performing supraselective arteriography to acquire the experience necessary to pro-

**FIGURE 5. A.** Left coronary guiding catheters; Judkins type. On left (note circle) with angulated distal tip for selective branch placement. (USCI) (Reprinted with permission from Myler, R.K. et al.<sup>80a</sup>.)

